

ANNEX III

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES (HTS) WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN IMPORTS FROM THE FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES

(a) *Effective with respect to products of the freely associated states which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1990:*

General note 3(c)(viii) to the HTS is modified:

(1) By striking out the title to such note and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "*Products of the Freely Associated States*".

(2) In subdivisions (B) and (G) of such note, by striking out "imported from" and inserting in lieu thereof "the growth, product or manufacture of" in each such subdivision.

(b) *Effective with respect to products of the freely associated states which are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1992:*

(1) General note 3(c)(viii) to the HTS is modified:

(i) By striking out subdivision (C) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(C) Tunas and skipjack, prepared or preserved, not in oil, in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 7 kilograms each, in an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year from the freely associated states not to exceed 10 percent of United States consumption of canned tuna during the immediately preceding calendar year, as reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service, may enter the customs territory of the United States free of duty; such imports shall be counted against, but not be limited by, the aggregate quantity of tuna, if any, that is dutiable under subheading 1604.14.20 for that calendar year."

(ii) By striking out the text of subdivision (D)(1) and inserting in lieu thereof "tunas and skipjack, prepared or preserved, not in oil, in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 7 kilograms each, in excess of the quantity afforded duty-free entry under subdivision (C) of this note;"

(2) Chapter 16 of the HTS is modified by adding the following new additional U.S. note in numerical sequence:

"3. For purposes of subheadings 1604.14.20 and 1604.14.30, tunas and skipjack from the freely associated states may be entered free of duty under the appropriate subheading in an aggregate quantity provided by, and under the terms set forth in, general note 3(c)(viii)(C) to the tariff schedule. Goods from the freely associated states entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in excess of such specified aggregate quantity shall be dutied under the appropriate subheading at the rate set forth in the "General" subcolumn of column 1."

**Proclamation 6344 of October 1, 1991**

**White Cane Safety Day, 1991**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

Utilized by individuals who are blind to enhance their mobility and independence, the white cane is a widely recognized symbol of determination and achievement. By employing this simple device, thousands of Americans with visual impairments are able to navigate safely and freely through their environment, thereby leading fuller, more productive lives.

During our annual observance of White Cane Safety Day, we not only celebrate the accomplishments of those who use the white cane but also renew our commitment to removing the physical and attitudinal barriers that have, in the past, impeded the advancement of Americans with disabilities. This commitment underlies our efforts to implement

the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in many areas of daily life, including employment, public accommodations, telecommunications, and transportation.

Of course, one of the most important keys to opportunity in our society is a high-quality education. Accordingly, AMERICA 2000, our strategy for achieving our National Education Goals, is designed to ensure that every American has access to a world-class education.

For persons who are blind, equality in education begins before preschool and extends beyond the traditional classroom. That is, parents, teachers, public officials, and other concerned Americans must work together to promote school readiness for the blind, as well as access to on-the-job training and other educational opportunities.

On this occasion, as we reflect on the white cane and all that it symbolizes, let us reaffirm, once again, our determination to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans—including persons who are visually impaired.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved October 6, 1964, authorized the President to designate October 15 of each year as "White Cane Safety Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1991, as White Cane Safety Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities, in recognition of the achievements of those individuals who use the white cane.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

**Proclamation 6345 of October 3, 1991**

### **Veterans Day, 1991**

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### *A Proclamation*

Memory is the first measure of gratitude—those who are truly grateful do not forget the service that has been rendered for their sake. Each November we Americans remember in a special way the veterans of the United States Armed Forces. Through their vigilance, courage, and sacrifice, these individuals have helped to secure the freedoms that we so enjoy today—the freedoms that we can sometimes, all too easily, take for granted.

Since President Woodrow Wilson asked that all Americans pause on November 11, 1919, in honor of the Nation's war heroes, Americans have set aside this date to remember and pray for all those patriots who have put themselves in harm's way to defend the lives and liberty